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#### September 14.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY, of whose death while President this is the anniversary, was one of the most remarkable of Americans. Reared in a school of politics heavily weighted with emotion, he became an intellectual force rarely if ever surpassed in our public life. If we were asked to say in what particular respect he was distinguished, we should probably reply that it was in the degree in which he embodied the genius of American democracy. No one had in his heart a stronger sympathy for democracy or in his mind a better understanding of it. He saw its difficulties as he felt its virtues. He knew its powers and its limitations. Being of it by nature as well as

by birth, its ways were his. Identifying himself always with his fellows, yet aiming always at the best, he systematically preferred to exert what influence he had through the channels of cooperation rather than resort to the shock of official leadership. His ers of the Union were unable to avert ideas were apt to bear the labels of other names. Notwithstanding he was President during a period in some respects of 1860-61. The British Government, as unprecedented for political development and transformation, his policies were woven into the public mind rather than stamped upon it. In acquiring his peculiar and enviable fame for fitness for the Presidency, and his undisputed title of President in fact as in name, he was more marked for self-suppression than for masterfulness. But although while he was the Executive the public seemed to lead, that leader was always the public's better self

The result of MCKINLEY'S management of our national affairs was a sense of public repose and of confidence in the government that made his term a shining mark in our national history. Never was the democratic ideal more devotedly and ably guarded or more fully realized than in the time of the statesman whose life Americans to-day remember with reverence and affection.

No Further Concession to the Boers.

According to a Parliamentary paper issued in London last week, the recent conference between the Colonial Secre- over, if he thinks he is hurting its feelings tary, Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, and the Boer Generals, BOTHA, DE WET and DE- set " will be flattered by the distinction LAREY, proved entirely abortive. The he gives it. If these people are not Boer Generals, it appears, disclaimed serenely indifferent to such assaults, show in a classical temple? Do they surprising, but until a few days ago it any intention of receding in any degree they are gratified by them. They like want a Palace of Mind turned into an was hard for the conscientious and unfrom the engagement into which they to be published abroad as deliciously all-night house? Boston authors' clubs prejudiced Northern inquirer to make entered at the time of their surrender, but they expressed the hope that certain who, with his fellow commanders, has their struggle for liberty.

list submitted by the Boer Generals | their vanity or they are indifferent to it. to the Colonial Secretary seem to have been superfluous and to have been prompted by a failure fully to comprehend the terms of the Verceniging agreement and the interpretation of them resentative importance, they would be since made by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN in deprived of what gives zest and, largely, the House of Commons. Thus it was the only zest, to their usually humdrum of the recent war game between the schools and courts of the Transvaal folly was not talked about as a serious the different engagements, and giving and Orange River territories, for these social development, and pictured for the the reasons in support thereof. He rights the British Government is understood to have conceded. Inasmuch, too. as one of the conditions of the agreement for surrender was that Lord KITCH- Now, while it is true enough that there is in a way to interest those for whom ENER'S proclamation of Aug. 7, 1901, should be recalled, it seems logically to follow that burghers will be reinstated in the ownership of farms confiscated be more wicked than they are, just as Race by the fleet on the night of Sept. or sold under the rescinded decree. their assumed cosmopolitanism is large- 4. This fea. the navy thinks it accomto add a portion of the Transvaal to pect that a successful combatant should a renewal of war by incorporating few subjects of conversation are beaten field in refusing to permit men whose edness in their little world, even where good faith is open to grave suspicion | there is only the semblance of it. to return. We surmise that it was a | Of course, there is some moral rottendesire to oblige their Dutch creditors | ness. The prevailing tone is low, the life the British Government to assume pay- to over-stimulated tastes. That always ment of the lawful obligations of the happens in a society surfeited with late South African republics, including | luxury. It has been so since the world those incurred during the war. The began; and that this corruption will French plenipotentiaries at Frankfort increase fastest in a society without their officers, a position beyond the dence the demand that Prussia and her joyment, without public spirit, without and inside of the zone of fire of the mor-German allies should assume that pro- a sense of public obligation, without tars at Fort Terry. To understand this portion of the French public debt in- dignity, is inevitable, of course. The cluding the part incurred during the seeds of corruption are present in the war of 1870-71, which would have de- low moral tone of such a "set," its intel- plunging firing only, and that they must

opinion, which he has since reaffirmed is not yet taken as a matter of course.

margin for the relief of widows and orphans. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in reply, asserted that Great Britain's donation of fifteen million dollars to a conquered people was an act of unexampled liberality. We would not for a moment far more magnanimous than was Prussia in her treatment of France in 1871. when BISMARCK extorted from the beaten enemy, not only a large and valof dollars. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is miswere no precedents for England's course. He forgot that, by the Treaty of Guadapublication with to have rejected articles returned, they | present of a large sum of money to Mexico, nominally by way of compensation for territory which was already in our possession. He also forgot that, by the Treaty of Paris in 1898, we gave Spain twenty million dollars, although we people are too trifling to be leaders could have obtained the evacuation of Cuba and secured the Philippines as well cent

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN also betraved a strange confusion of thought when he compared Great Britain's treatment of the Boers with the treatment of the South by the North after the Civil War in the United States. He pointed out their lives and their liberties, and that, after the lapse of about ten years, it added, did not give the ex-Confederates any money compensation for their lished firmly. losses. He is blind to the distinction between the Confederates and the Boers. The former were rebels; the latter were citizens of independent common wealths. to wit; the Orange Free State and the South African Republic. The upholdthe rebellion, though they strove to do so desperately during the anxious winter represented by the head of the Colonial Office, made no effort to avert a war in South Africa, but, on the contrary, drove the Boers into war by insisting in the teeth of treaties upon interference in the local concerns of the Transvaal.

No clear-sighted and honest man would undertake to draw a parallel between the high-minded effort of our Northern States to preserve the American Union and England's ruthless de-Boer republics.

### Mr. Watterson's Social Diatribes

We print in another column a reply by Mr. HENRY WATTERSON to criticisms made upon his recent assault on the "smart set." It is to appear in his paper, the Louisville Courier-Journal, of to-day.

Mr. WATTERSON, it will be seen, continues to take the "smart set," or the " Four Hundred," very seriously, and by so doing gives to this very limited social circle an importance it has not, as an American social development. Morehe is very much mistaken. The "smart

At any rate, they are determined to additional concessions would be made do as they please, without regard for by the British Government. Mr. CHAM- anybody's opinion. They feel that they and "retire," as they say, at 10 or 10:15 Mother of Presidents is the Mother of BERLAIN, on his part, declined to supple- have in their mere wealth a security ment the conditions of peace agreed which cannot be taken away. They Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota novelists upon at Vereeniging, or again to dis- may not seek notoriety with premedita- are from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M.; and even then cuss proposals which were there put tion, such notoriety as Mr. WATTERSON forward and rejected. Gen. DE WET, gives to them, but they are not averse to it. Their life is the most advertised returned to Holland, has appealed to the show of modern times. They are public Dutch to give what, he says, cannot be characters and are conscious that they looked for from England, to wit: help for | are acting on a stage before all the peothe Boer widows and orphans, and for ple. Instances are not wanting among the burghers who have been maimed them where individual actors of the and rendered helpless in the course of company have taken pains to provoke advertisement by their antics. The sav-Some of the requests included in the lagery of Mr. WATTERSON only tickles

If the people of the " smart set " were let alone to amuse themselves in the frivolous and childish ways their tastes dictate, as men and women of no repneedless to demand equal rights for lives-publicity. They would soon get army and the navy, setting forth for the English and Dutch languages in the tired of their monkeyshines if their the first time the navy's view of some of wonderment of the vulgar.

a low tone of morality in it, flagrant | technicalities have no charm. "licentiousness" is not frequent among its members. Usually they pretend to our correspondent is the forcing of The As to the request that the British Gov- ly only a cover for real provinciality. ernment should reconsider its decision | They are a comparatively small crowd, with social relations only among them- gained possession of Long Island Sound. Natal, it is scarcely reasonable to ex- selves, and the consequence is that the " set " is as full of petty gossi; as an | sent to draw the fire of the forts guarding | forbear to take precautions against old women's country "tea fight." Their The Race: FortWright, on Fisher's Island; with a colony of indisputable loyalty threadbare, and their idle imaginations, passes like Laing's Nek, which are of described, not untruthfully, by Mr. War- two vessels were within two miles of great strategic importance. Mr. CHAM- TERSON as morally tarnished, are quick to the forts before they were discovered, BERLAI. seems also to have been justi- seek employment in conjuring up wick- a fact indicating perhaps unskilful use

that caused the Boer Generals to ask is dull, and vicious indulgences appeal would scarcely have pressed with confi- ideals that rise above mere animal en- radius of action of Fort Wright's guns volved upon the annexed provinces, lectual vacuity and its appetite for un- have a high elevation if their projectiles cleanness; but positively scandalous con- are to fall at the right angle to inflict It seems that during the conference duct is unusual enough in it to be an damage. If a vessel can sail so close to

at Amsterdam, that the appropriation Mr. Watterson is justified in attrib- are useless; and, as her guns are capable | tions and commentation; but compared of fifteen million dollars made by the uting moral degeneration to the women of direct fire, she retains her offensive, with that minstrel of Quinque he is the British Government would prove inade- of this society. Undoubtedly looseness powers in full. quate to compensate for all losses oc- of speech has gone to an extreme with Admiral Higginson's battleships, the back duck and Burgundy. We find casioned by the British troops, through some of these women, which is not much navy believes, were able to get inside of in the "Soliloquy to the Universe" no

by other means of private property. reputable. For example, not long since, Such a sum, he said, would leave no at a fashionable dinner, a man of the older school sat next to a young woman who had lately "come out." Across the table her mother, a notable social figure. entertained her neighbor with loud language and references so "broad" and even positively indecent that the gendispute that herein Great Britain was tleman was amazed, and, more especially, that a mother should keep up that sort of talk in the presence of her young daughter; but glancing at the girl he discovered that her face showed only uable slice of territory, but also a billion signs of amusement. Profane expressions once supposed to be confined to taken, however, in asserting that there | men and to vile women are now poured forth from feminine mouths of this set. Little of the flavor of pure and lupe Hidalgo, the United States made a | romantic sentiment can remain in such surroundings.

This is all very vulgar; but Mr. WAT-TERSON need not deplore it as a dangerous social symptom. It is only a superficial and an ephemeral disease. Those and too coarse and crude in their social tastes, too feverish in their novel enjoythey segregate themselves to build up a permanent society, and in their own set" by themselves let them remain to illustrate anew the powerlessness of money alone to give grace and dignity to a society. It is a show for the ground- the first of their kind. Our war game that the North gave the Southerners lings. Every cultivated mind can con- is the second. Its results will probably trast it with genuine social splendor and not be made public in full; but our corremeasure its barbarous use of wealth by a spondent indicates that they will be gave them votes. But the North, he standard which refined civilization, his- highly important. torical and contemporary, has estab-

#### War in a Palace of Mind

Why is genius so full of nerves and quick in quarrel? Trouble seethes even in the bosom of that world-renowned shrine, the Franklin Inn Club of Philadelphia. Although only one of the many collections of authors in that town, this club is revered wherever it is known and the satisfaction of belonging to it must be immense. There are excellent clubs of excellent authors in Bustleton, Wheat Sheaf and Northern Liberties, West Philadelphia has several literatures of its own, housed in appropriate and even magnificent buildings. The Associated Poets of Manayunk, the Bards' Club of Poquessing Creek and the Lute and Flute of Tinicum Island are familiar to every well-stored mind. But the Franklin termination to subjugate the puny Inn Club has a peculiar radiance that is envied by some of the celestial minds of other literary combinations. "It is the BIDDLE of clubs," as a distinguished member of it has said.

The Franklin Inn Club consists of Seniors, whose aureoles are distinctly visible even in the daytime, and of The Seniors and the Juniors are at dag- followers, coal will be mined. gers drawn on these points:

1. Shall the club be kept open after midnight? 2 Shall there be a plane in the club? 3. If there is a piano, shall there be playing of it

and singing at any hour of night or morning. On all these questions the Seniors shut up at 11 P. M. Indiana authors cuse writers take a nap every afternoon they can't keep up with their orders. All the authority is against the springals. who has to get up early and, if possible, bright, every workday. Authors have no time to hear the chimes at midnight. They play on the typewriter, not the piano. They don't sing. They listen to

the boy " singing out for copy." The Juniors of the Franklin Inn Club ought to be in their nightcaps by halfpast eight o'clock.

## The Navy in the War Game.

An impartial observer, not connected officially with either service, presents elsewhere to-day an interesting review describes also the spectacular and pop-Mr. Watterson continues to castigate | ular elements of the operations, noting this "set" as immoral, "licentious." several points made clear by the game

The principal operation described by plished successfully, though with the loss of one vessel, and by so doing it

The Brooklyn and the Olympia were Fort Michie, on Great Gull Island, and Fort Terry, on Plum Island. These of the searchlights by the garrisons and addresses a "Soliloquy to the Uniof the forts, though as there had been constant practice with these lights, it possibly shows an actual weakness in

them as implements of defence. While the cruisers were drawing the fire of the forts, the battleships stole in unobserved, and when they were discovered had gained, in the opinion of latter statement, it must be 1-membered that mortars are used for indirect in London Gen. Botha expressed the exhibition which piques curiosity. It the mortars that their projectiles pass above and fall beyond her, the mortars he is welcome for his own brilliant crea-

the use, removal, burning or destruction exceeded in feminine ranks frankly dis- the zone of mortar fire, while at the same lines equal to that famous old North off to talk horse with MacMahon

figuration of the ground and the " lay of the land " from the fire of two of the forts. If the Board of Arbitration decides that the navy's view is correct, important changes at the three forts will

become necessary immediately. Similarly, Admiral Higginson considers that by discovering and placing every well-furnished memory. his ships within a " dead angle " in the fire of the forts protecting Newport, he was able to enter Narragansett Bay, and constructively destroy Newport and Providence.

A point of value demonstrated by the manœuvres is that searchlights are not so effective as they were thought to be in detecting hostile vessels and that they are not so blinding to the steersmen as they were expected to be. One clause of the rules of the game provided for a signal from a vessel when the searchlight glare was found to interfere with the steersman, and for the immediate withdrawal of the light from the pilot house of the ship so signalling; but our observer does not menas Porto Rico without the payment of a ment of wealth to be exemplars at a tion that any such signal was given. period of enlightenment. Fortunately, and it seems that the value of searchlights, both defensive and offensive.

has been overestimated. The joint managuvres of the Russian Army and Navy last year, the results of which have not been published, were

#### Mr. Mitchell's Confession.

In a speech in Philadelphia on Friday night President MITCHELL of the United Mine Workers took one of the most effective of all steps toward ending the coal strike. He cut the ground from under the people who have greatly prolonged the strike by backing up Mr. MITCHELL's demands for arbitra-We are not likely to hear more tion. of it after his statement in Philadelphia that his followers are unalterably opposed to arbitration that binds, in other words, " compulsory " arbitration. The original MITCHELL call

for arbitration was a trick of strategy. This clamor for arbitration has been intense and imperative even to the point of demanding that the mines should be seized by the State, unless the owners would submit to the dictation of outsiders appointed to "settle" the strike. The false hopes it raised have misled the strikers into weeks of suffering and indirectly have cost the public vast sums of money and immeasurable trouble.

Now, if the Governor of Pennsylvania will make the exertion proper to his office to protect men desiring to mine coal Juniors, whose nimbus is gathering. from the interference of Mr. MITCHELL'S

## The King of Southern Poets

For some months two lovers of Southern song, the Virginian-Pilot of Norfolk and the Charlotte Observer, have been discussing with equal amiability and vote No and the Juniors Yes. What are learning the comparative merits of Old these giddy Philadelphia GOETHES try- Dominion and Tar Heel poetry. The ing to do? Do they want a variety exhibition of metrical goods has been go to bed not later than 9:30 P. M. Syra- Virginia was sovereign of the Southern lyre. Now doubt has vanished. The at the latest. The hours of Chicago, Poets. The Norfolk connoisseur has displayed samples which North Carolina cannot match. The Hon. HOMER HAR-Low of Quinque is the greatest, sweetest, most limpid and most flowing of Southern An author is a business man or woman bards. Here follows the proof of our

> Nineteen and two, September one, These things have our good people do ne: The Baptist meeting at Swift Run Has to a happy conclusion come

Many confessed, some dared to falter Rev. A. J. HERLO W. a strong exhorter, Persuaded many to seek the altar. And laid fifteen beneath the water

Rev. Mr. HALL-good Methodist man -At Nortonsville in church Bingham Took twenty five by the right hand As pilgrims to the promised land.

At Temple Hill with good report Triumphantly he holds the fort, Will turn the tactics of mountain sport To plead for a higher court.

Four other appointments yet to ful-South River, Mt. Vernon and Stanardsville, Three other denominations will Hold forth in union at Ruckersville

Parmers are fallowing for wheat. Have enough of Indian corn to eat. Cabbage, potatoes, Irish and sweet, With some delinquency in meat."

HOMER HARLOW of Quinque is no subtle and mystic spirit. He writes of familiar things, the meeting house and the farm, but his strain is not pedestrian. He skims along by "baptizings " and above the cabbage. He is in the air, but in sight of earth; and those winged heels of his are never too large number of passages from the Gospels

far from the ground. Dr. E. M. GRIFFIN of Davis county. N. C., the Observer's candidate, advertises a higher flight and ampler pinion, verse." He will never cease to be dear to the admirers of the Agawam THEO-CRITUS, Gen. SAMBO BOWLES. The germs of all the Bowlesian pastorals

and bucolics are here: " Since the brilliant dawn of creation, Thy erring laws are fulfilled. Therefore this brief commentation That men might be thrilled.

Some flowers greet us every spring While others come in the fall. Their time and color never change And shed the same aroma over all

Many centuries have come and gone Many kingdoms have tottered to their fall. But a specific seed will produce the corn.

The morning glory ever clings to the wall." As the poetical papa and forerunner of Bowles, Dr. GRIFFIN is welcome; and white of an egg without salt to canvas-

to be beguiled:

Pitch, tar and turpentine all begin with A. The haunting charm of

Cabbage, potatoes, Irish and sweet With some delinquency in meat.

is a delight and will be a treasure of

The revelatious concerning the Dock Department during the régime of Commissioner MURPHY would have had a better effect upon the public mind if the Commissioner of Accounts had not timed its publication manifestly with the purpose of affecting the internal politics of Tammany Hall.

The public is very much interested in Dan Patch. In him, for the moment, the hope of a lower record in harness is centred. It regards with concern, therefore, the rashness with which Dan's powers have been taxed to accomplish the desired feat. He is asked to beat the record of Star Pointer in the fifth year of his life and the second year of his life on the track. When Star Pointer was at Dan's age he had a record of but 2:11%. In 1895 he made this 2:041/2, and in 1896 it became 2:021/4. It was in 1807, the third year after his rise to fame. that he paced in 1.59%.

Dan Patch is young and vigorous. may argue that he can never be better than he is. But experience shows that the harness horse is of slow development and also that tasks seemingly below his ability are not unlikely to impair his future power. We hope that this year Dan Patch has not had too much to enable him to beat the record next year; but after his appearance at the Empire track meeting this week he certainly will have had

#### ABOUT THE LAW'S FAILURE TO REACH TRUSTS.

enough.

#### Remarkable Reply to a Demand for Particulars.

EDITOR OF THE SUNginning a reply to H. H. I wish to thank THE SUN for its illuminating sub-headline, "About the Notion That the Law Doesn't Reach Trusts. To the credit of President Roosevelt be it said he has come out honestly, squarely and with unflinching courage and said sub stantially, "The Federal Government should be given the power to control the trusts. In his speech in this city the President intimated, in order to bring such control about that an amendment to the Constitution might be necessary. THE SUN considered the idea "revolutionary." In my first communication this newspaper I pointed out that the trust was an improved method of doing business economically; that, like all improvements, it would remain, and the only way to meet new conditions was by an extension of the law to cover those conditions, and this the President desired. If it was necessary to make an amendment to the Constitution to bring about this result, then I saw nothing revolutionary in amendment to the Constitution. I cull from H. H.'s first letter the following, which he insists should be answered.

Referring to me, he said: "Will he kindly state in what particulars trusts or 'gigantic corporations' have preference, before the law, over other corporations? Will he show in what particulars the corporation is more limited by law than is the trust or 'gigantic

legal friend will find among the first principles of his law the rule that the juris-diction of a State ends at its borders, thus, for instance, a corporation organized under the laws of New Jersey, and supplied with means enough to do business in many States, generally does very little business in New Jersey and a great deal of business outside the jurisdiction of New Jersey. For the greater part, then, this large corporation does business beyond the force and juris-diction of the laws which created it. How is our "practising lawyer" to apply the law of New Jersey in the State of Pennsylvania? Let me now repeat H. H.'s much-worried question: "Will be kindly state in what particulars trusts or "gigantic corporations" have preference, before the law, over other corporations?" In order to be clear on this matter, even at the expense of iteration—and for instance, a corporation organized the laws of New Jersey, and supplied matter, even at the expense of iteration—and I want to afford H. H. some light this time— I say in the contrast above cited that the trust has an advantage before the law over

trust has an advantage before the law over the corporation.

As to the second interrogatory, "Will he show in what particulars the corporation is more limited by law than is the trust or rigantic corporation?" Let the gentleman take another look at the trust and corporation above cited, and his answer is apparent. I no not care to occupy too much of the valuable space of THE SUN.

H. H. says. "Now, it seems to me that the faults of Mr. Magenis's dissertations on this subject are faults common to most writers on the subject, including President Roosevelt, namely, indefiniteness of statement and a loose method of a priori reasoning from assumptions far from self-evident. Neither the evils to be remedied nor the remedies to be employed are definitely, clearly and the evils to be remedied nor the remedies to be employed are definitely, clearly and comprehensively stated. If that be so and we have all been following the President on a rainbow chase, mistaking evils to be remedied and remedies to be employed, will H. H. kindly come to the rescue, and in all condescension will be set us aright, indicate the evils and supply us with the remedies?

BOSTON, Sept. 12. JAMES P. MAGENIS.

## Bible Put in School's Literary Course.

From the St. Louis Republican CARTHAGE, Mo. Sept. 9.- The Carthage public schools opened yesterday. Supt. G. M. Holliday, in consultation with the sixty teachers Saturday, recommended some important changes in the management and the curriculum will be affected some. Mr. Holliday has advised that the Bible be studied more in the department of literature in the high school. The particular places to be studied, according to his recommendation are the story of John, Isanah, the Sermon on the Mount. Paul's address before Agrippa and the Epistle of St. James. In speaking of the matter, Surt. Holliday said: "The Bible is the basis of all our moral life and it is a fine work of literature. It should be studied as such in the schools and will be this year. In the rast the schools have not studied the Scripture enough to appreciate fully its literary value. some important changes in the managechough to appreciate fully its literary value. The story of John is a type of the best

#### The Specessor to Dr. Heber Newton. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Rev.

an orthodox Churchman? In his book on the evolution of immortality he teaches the "conditional immortality" doctrine. As Scriptural proofs of "the evolution of immortality," he cites a in which Jesus speaks of eternal life and ever-lasting death, as if they referred simply to the continuance of this life in the other world. the continuance of this life in the other words, or of the forfeiture of it. He seems to ignore a spiritual regeneration or new life. Is such doctrine an indication of the revival of orthodox doctrine in Dr. Heber Newton's church, though Dr. McConnell bring back to it orthodox forms and methods?

#### NEW YORK, Sept. 11. Half-Mast for Mckinley

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: On Sept. 14 the anniversary of the late President McKinley death, it would be no more than right that every American citizen in the United States should raise their flags at helf mast, and do so every year on said anniversary in honor and memoriam of one of the best and most beloved Presidents that

## Thinking and Pelieving.

HOBOKEN, Sept. 12.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. The ending of "Angilean Catholic Churchman's" letter is very impressive: "The Protestant says I think." The Catholic says I believe." This reminds me of the child's definition of "faith:" "Believing what we is it a fair inference from the Anglican Catholic's letter that believers do not think?

#### Imperial Track Talk. he Man of Sedan was surrendering his sword

to William of Prussia after the battle.
"So you are Napoleon III." asked the victorious

German. "No " repiled the French Emperor, "just plain Napoleon. I'm not one, two, three, any longer. With this philosophical resignation, he went

#### time they were protected by the con- Carolina verse wherewith infancy used TO LAY BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE. Big Steamship Colonia Now at Esquimault Ready for the Start.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 13.-The cable steamship Colonia, the largest cable vessel in the world, reached Esquimault this morning from Greenwich, with 3,540 miles of cable on board, especially constructed at the works of the Pacific Cable and Maintenance Company for the British Pacific cable. Capt. Weodcock left the Thames en route here on July 10 and sailed via the Suez Canal, Port Said, Colombo, Singapore and Yokohama to this port. The Colonia will be anchored in the West Coast Inlet, about a mile from shore, and then two boat crews will take the end of the cable ashore and secure it to the station is fast appreaching completion at

When the cable is firmly secured in place ashore the Colonia will get under way, and, slowly at first, the cable will be let out from the wheel which leads it over the port side of the big vesser's stern. The cable is kept in four huge tanks in the hold of the steamship; each is kept flooded, and the cable is cable is led by various wheels and rollers to the powerful double capstan gear, on whose big drum the cable winds three times, and then, passing over another roller, is rolled onto the dynamometer, which re-cords the strain to which the cable is exposed as it is being paid out. From the dynamometer the capie goes over another roller onto the whoel standing on the grating over the stern of the long steamship, and thus it is paid out, mile after mile, at the rate of about eight knots a day.

The cable will be paid out from the Colonia along the course which the British survey steamship Egeria and cable steam ship Britannia have mapped out.
The 3,540 miles of cable is not of one thickness. It is specially constructed to meet the requirements of the different depths, and the greater the depth the less the thickness of the cable. The cable will be continually connected with the finely sensitized instruments in the testing room on the main deck of the vessel, where a staff of electricians and telegraphers will be constantly engaged making The cable steamship Anglia is the Colonia at Honolulu, to wh meet the Colonia at Honoluli, to which port the Anglia is en route. The Colonia will lay her cable from Bamfield Creek to within 100 miles of Fanning Island, where the end will be buoyed and moored with a mushroom anchor. The connecting link will be completed by the Anglia.

The Colonia is able to carry twice as much cable as the old Great Eastern, which laid the first Atlantic cable. The Colonia is 501 feet long, 50 feet in breadth and 39 feet deep. She has a registered net tonnage of 4,577. She can carry 10,000 tons dead weight at a speed of eleven and a half miles an hour.

#### THE SECRET OF BIRD SOARING A Naturalist Who Thinks He Has Found It Inside the Quills.

From Chambers' & Journal What is the motive power of a quiescent bird that moves it through air resistance and keeps its heavy body from falling? We are

absolutely baffled when confronted with the problem of a soaring bird It does not move its wings when it has once got well started, its moving parts seem to be of use merely to get it off some unknown dead centre; it has infinite capacity for taking advantage of balance; and all this is done while violating every known mechanical law, holding up a heavy body

pheric resistance at a rapid rate without discoverable expenditure of energy Scoverable expenditure of energy Yet weight is absolutely necessary for ight, and the relative area of wing expanse iminishes as the weight of the bird increases or example a gnat which possesses a very sht, fairy-like body, has about eleven times he wing area of a swallow in proportion to

in the air, and overcoming strong atmos-

hight, fairy-like body, has about eleven times the wing area of a swallow in proportion to the weight of each.

I have been trying to discover the exact structure of a bird's surfaces, which enables it to get the soaring force from the air pressure under its wings for the past fifteen years. The task seemed housless until accident settled the case. I had located in the foot hills of the Flat Too Mountains of Colorado, in the dry air of that region, to prosecute my task, where the yellow-tailed hawks that were admirable soaring birds were abundant.

A precipitous cliff 1000 feet high was near,

A precipitous cliff 1 000 feet high was near, from which I floated all sorts of surfaces, and year after year the quest went on A furious forest fire had filled the air with smoke and ashes and the oder of burning smoke and ashes and the odor of burning wood was in evidence for months.

I had killed a large hawk and was examining its feathers when a stain was detected on the sides of the quill, between the spicules, that was not before seen. A small magnifier gave it the appearance of discolorations about the throat of a dust exhaust in a planing will.

A microscope was at once procured, with an outfit of objectives from 10 to 100 diameters, and in an hour's time I knew more about the diameters, and in an hour's time I knew more about

ters, and in an hour's time I knew more about bird flichts than twenty-five years of study had given me.

The discolorations extended along each spicule between the plates. The downy fliaments filling the double wall structure of the wings were stained in the same unusual manner. This stain, when scraped off and examined, resembled soot from a stoyepipe, showing that the air had been going through the wing in an incessant stream, carrying the smoke and carbon particles.

going through the wing in an incessant stream, carrying the smoke and carbon particles of the fire with it. I had been the slave of preconceived ideas.

And this brings me to the device that soars the bird. What is a feather? It is an air eagine, and the bird surfaces are made of them. They have been looked on as a light, flexible material for making an extended surface impervious to air that would readily fold upon itself, and their exquisite mechanical structure has been exquisite mechanical structure has

would readily fold upon itself, and their exquisite mechanical structure has been overlooked.

They consist of a quill and two vanes made up of spicules, between which are the plates. The plates cross a channel about one-fortieth of an inch wide, made by the souche. There are about 1000 of them to the inch, being practically lunumerable, and they are located at the outer surface, filling about one-fifth part of the depth of the channel. They are about the twenty-thousandth part of an inch thick, as nearly as an amateur with a miscroscope could determine, so that nine-teen-twentieths of the space of the channels is open to the passage of air.

The mechanical service of the plates is obvious. The curve impinges against the air current through the feathers and drives the bird to the front. Pressure produced by the normal factor of weight is thus made to serve as the motive power of flight.

## Fxamining Plaintiff .

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I beg to congratulate New York. Certain critics to the contrary, it will be at last a good State to live in

The Peter Power affair has shown that fake suits can be burst by getting an order for examining plaintiffs before trial, and the petty extortion of the City Marshals, who for forty years have made Magistrate courts small hells to meritorious claimants or defendants, has gone by the simple plan of allowing anybody to serve summonses!

New Jersey, I am glad to say, has adopted the plan of examining plaintiffs before trial, and will no doubt in time do away with the moropoly of serving processes now enjoyed by officials.

RAHWAY, N. J. Sept. 9. The Peter Power affair has shown that

The days are getting glum. The trees are bare. Old Boreas has come To chill the air.
The katydids now toot In rancous tones and flat: Oh, shoot, brothers, shoo That white straw hat."

We start to sceeze Peside the flat's steam pipe The pup's at case The days now quickly seed The turkey's getting fat. So, shoot, brothers, shoot That white straw hat

Oh, baseball's on the droop.
The overcoat is brushed. Too cold to spark on stoop The ice man's husbed. The Coney barker's mute Sleepy is the cat-

final white straw hat And or ad his bills

We hear the coal man's boom he golden rod's in bloom On many hills The cricket's squeaky late

Means simply that You must shoot, shoot, shoot That white straw hat.

#### SEEKS RECIPROCITY.

Newfoundland Offers Concessions to No. cure Market for Her Fish Products. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. Sir Robert Box Premier of Newfoundland, left for No York to-day after a short and inconclusive interview with Acting Secretary of Stars Adde with regard to the possibility of atranging a reciprocity treaty between N foundland and the United States Robert was presented to Secretary A. by Mr. Raikes, Charge d'Affaires of British Embassy. He explained the deof Newfoundland to enter into a recipro treaty with the United States, and pressed the hope that negotiations to end might begin shortly. Mr. Acree plied that the State Department would pleased to consider the matter, and

subject upon his return to Washingt at The question of reciprocity in products with Newfoundland is not Department. Newfo land has offered concessions several to American fishermen to secure a for Newfoundland fish. American men are compelled to secure their be Newfoundland waters, and as they no fishing rights within the three limit they pay a license to Newford for authority to fish for bait. Las

sixty-six American vessels secure in Newfoundland waters and 250,000 of herring were transported in Am vessels as bait for American fisherme The question of fishery recipro is before the Joint High Commission no agreement was reached, as the Am delegates were willing to enter in agreement with Newfoundland, but w to exclude Canada. Newfoundland Force to secure open markets in the United States and Porto Rico for her fish products in re-

#### CUBAN TARIFF BILL House Passes Senate Measure Increasing

Duty on American Products. WASHINGTON, Sept. 13. - The State Department received to-day a cablegram from United States Minister Squiers a Havana announcing that the Cuban House passed the Senate tariff bill vesterday authorizing the following increased duties Coal, 25 cents per thousand kilograms; stearin beef in cans, fresh beef, fresh mutton, fresh pork, salt beef, salt pork, jerke l beef, bacon, hams, wheat flour, codfis-herring, husked rice, coffee, eggs, ohy oil, cider and beer, 50 per cent., soap, star-poultry, condensed milk, beans, per poultry, condensed milk, beans, per onions, potatoes and alimentary preserve 100 per cent.: undressed pine lumber cents per cubic meter; lard, 80 per cen cheese, butter, wines, liquors, 70 per cen hats, 60 per cent.; corn, 333 per cent.; fewear, 17 per cent

#### BRISTOW'S FIGHT FOR A LIFT An Innecent Negro Saved From a Meb by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General.

From the Washington Post. Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Brisow has not the look of a bloodthirtman, yet there was an occasion back in the early nineties when he was running the Salina (Kan.) Republican, that he defied an angry mob, and, with nothing but a knif as a weapon, defended a negro until he could make good his escape, while perhaps 1,000 men were bent upon lynching him. It hap-

pened this way: Word had been brought to Salina that a woman living near Niles had been assaulted by a negro. A colored well-digger named Hudson was arrested on suspicion and brought to town. It was not long until an excited crowd had gathered, which soon developed into a raging mob. Bad whiskey added fuel to the flames and the mob surged toward the jall, where Hudson was fined. The Sheriff and his deputies mada stand but were overpowered, the doorof the jail battered in and the negro takes out. Then followed a scene of wild ex out. Then followed a scene of wild excitement. Hudson was taken before the
woman who had been assaulted and identified as the gully man, although it afterward
developed that it was doubtful if an assault
had been committed, the woman being a
simple-minded creature, with possibly a
morbid desire for notoriety. But gulle
or not, her statement was all that the crewd
desired. With arms pinioned behind had
and a rope around his neck, the unfortunate
negro was dragged toward a telephone pele
for summary execution.

negro was diagged for summary execution.

At this juncture a few law-abiding citizens managed to secure a temporary halt in the proceedings. Judge Garver, now of Topica and Joe Bristow addressed the nob. p.cad and Joe Bristow addressed the neb, peadeing with them to allow the law to take use course. The negro, with the eloquence of a desperate man pleading for his life, made a statement, declaring that if he were given an opportunity, he could prove that he was miles away from the place at the time the assault was said to have been commuted. His speech had little effect, and the ring leaders of the mob, fearful that they might be cheated out of their victim, yelled for his immediate execution. The few chizens who were protesting were powerless to stop them.

were protesting were poweries them.

As the mob passed the entrance to a stairway leading back from the street, some friendly person cut the rope which bound the negro's arms and slipped the laster from his neck. In an instant the negro broken way from his captors and dashed into the entrance way. With a yell the mob was after him. Judge Garver tried to stem this de, but he was picked up bodily and throw into the street.

The negro would surely have been and tured, but as the mob tried to get into the entrance way they were neet by the is

tured, but as the mob tried to get into the tured, but as the mob tried to get into the entrance way they were met by the targaint form of Bristow. They had new supposed that there was so much power in that attenuated and ungainly body if arms and legs were as showy as whippend. Bracing himself with a band on either shoft the entrance, Bristow alone faced the years, but he held on with marvellous tena it of course, no one could long withstand to rush of that crowd of maddened men. The wrenched him loose, dragged him into its treet and some one hit him a terrible blo on the head with a revolver. The like felled Bristow and partially stunned his but in a moment he was up, the blood stressing down his face from the wound on his head prawing his pocket knife, he turned upon the crowd with the interest of fighting the efficiency aggregation. His friends realized that it would mean certain death to Bristow as dragged him ways. But his standard head and head ways. would mean certain death to Bristow and dragged him away. But his stand had been the means of saving the life of Hudson, who had in the meantime made good his escape It afterward developed that had not Bristow made his plucky stand, the crowd would have executed an innocent man-

## Decrease of Exports; Increase of Imports WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 .- The export

of the United States for the eight month ended Aug. 30 were valued at \$821,685,198. or \$117,644,143 less than these for the same period of 1901. The imports, on the other hand, show an increase of \$34,514,631 an a total of \$614,165,387. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the period was, therefore, \$207,519,811, agains \$359,678,585 for the same months of 1901. For the month of August the decrease n exports was \$13.342,931, while the increase in imports was \$5,548,154.

#### The Alaska "Musher" Explained. From the Name Gold Digger. THE SUN recently undertook to throw a flood of

light on the slang used by the miners at Thund Mountain. It says: "Oftentimes the man making his first trip int Thunder Mountain is called a 'musher,' beca-he takes all kinds of cereal and mushy foods w him. This word has come down from Alaska."
"Mush" comes from an Indian word used on a
Yukon. The fact is that some of the first wh

people in the Northwest Territory were Fren Canadians, who cried to their dogs, "Marche-(walk, or get on). Drivers who did not underst French corrupted the "Marchons" to "mush the "on" being still in general use by don dr. calling to their teams. From "must White Virginians Disfranchise Themselves.

# From the Mobile Dodg Rogister. The Virginia Constitution frames, mode

business me, and o her was at and cosh do roud service as voters are re-to be registered. They regard the ballot coupled with the possibility of having in doduty, as something they can do with reason the registration in some of the countries